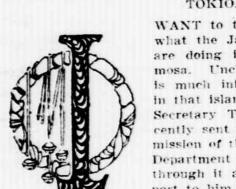
JAPAN AND HER NEW COLONY, FORMOSA, IN 1909



HER TRUNK RAILROAD AND HOW IT WAS BUILT-A BIG ELECTRIC SCHEME-THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY AND ITS POSSIBILITIES -HOW FORMOSA MANAGES THE OPIUM EVIL-SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE-THE HEAD HUNTERS AND HOW THEY ARE CONTROLLED.

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what the Japanese is much interested in that island; and

close of its war with China, just about ly like taking a trip through Formosa. It and the road is now complete. It was five years before the Philippines came to Said he: us. The island was then in the throes of it is not far from the Philippines, and much less than that. condition than the Philippines when we peak, and there are others peaks of took hold of them. After the island was 12,000 feet and more. ceded to the Japanese they had to fight their way from one end of it to the other to conquer it, and they kept a military establishment there for five or six years.

called this morning on Baron Shimpel Goto at his official residence near the Shinbashi railroad station here in To-Baron Goto is now one of the cabcharge of the railways, telegraphs, he:

lems of Japan. It is now over ten years since he was made the civil governor of Formosa, and it was largely due to him that that island has been so WANT to tell you rapidly and efficiently reorganized and rejuvenated. He was for almost ten years in charge of its development, and are doing in For- no one can speak better as to its presmosa. Uncle Sam" ent situation and its future.

brought out a relief map of the island we planned out this line running from mission of the War and laid it on the table before us. This began work at both ends and pushed for-Department to go was of papier mache. It was, I judge, ward night and day in order to complete through it and re- about four inches high, ten inches wide it at the earliest possible time. In port to him with a and two feet long. It accurately repre- we employed light railways temporarily. view to improvesented all the chief features of the using Chinese coolies to push the cars.
Some parts of the road were very difficult policy in managing the country, including its cities, railways to construct. We had to carry the track Philippines. Japan got Formosa at the places as he talked so that it was real-

rebellion, and it was looked upon as about we are a close neighbor of yours. The the poorest piece of property in the far island is about 300 miles long and it "In the neighborhood of fourteen or east. It had practically been offered to has an area a little larger than Den- fifteen million dollars. We shall build France and Great Britain and refused. Its mark. This half, facing the east, is branch roads here and there and shall inhabitants were thought to be only pi- very mountainous. Many of the ranges open up the whole of the settled part of rates and savage head hunters, mixed are steep and some of the mountains the island through railways." with the lowest grade opium-smoking are higher than any in Japan. Mt. Nii-Chinese, and it was turbulent to an extreme. It was, if anything, in a worse er than Fuji. It is about equal to Pike's

homes of the savage aborigines. It is making a new island of Taiwan," said hunters live. The western part of the is- now making the island pay its own exland, composing a little more than one- penses, and it will in time pay for all its third of it, consists of low alluvial plains. improvements. We are putting roads These are inhabited by the descendants of everywhere. We have introduced post At the same time they began to make people who came over from China. They offices jnto all the towns. In 1896 there improvements and to reorganize the coun- constitute the civilized parts of the island were only forty-five places where posttry. The island was put under a civil ad- and contain the great bulk of the popula- age stamps could be bought. There are ministration within less than two years tion. It is among them that the most of now six or seven hundred. About thir-our work is being done. We have to proteen million letters and post cards and after its acquirement, and now at the end tect these people from the savages and about five million other postal packages of thirteen years it is a fixed part of the we have a line of police guarding the go through the mails every year. We have money order offices and postal savexpenses and rapidly improving along the land to the other. They are aided by ings banks with tens of thousands of delines of modern civilization. In these wire fences beyond which the savages are positors. We have something like two letters of mine on the awakening of Asia not allowed to go. There are guard- thousand miles of telegraph wire and it is thus fitting that at least one should houses every half mile or so, and several about a half million messages are sent be written on the awakening of For- thousand guards are always on duty, over them every year. Our telegraph re-They have rifles, and they patrol the line In order to tell you how this nation between the guardhouses, challenging all annum, and they yield a profit to the of savages and semi-barbarians has savages who come anywhere near. If they government. We have a good telephone do not stop they are shot."

Pointing to the model, Baron Goto We are using wireless telegraphy in Formosa and Japan, and inet of the emperor. He is the minis- spoke of a big electric-proposition which some districts into which, the ordinary product goes abroad, either direct of the ter of communications; and as such has may be carried out in the future. Said lines have not been extended." ter of communications; and as such has may be carried out in the future. Said

the island, running north and south from one end of it to the other. That was completed last year. With its branches it has about two hundred and eighty miles of track, and it goes right through the most thickly populated part of the coun-It is now run by steam; but the water supply is such that I believe we shall be able at some time to move all the cars by electricity. I made a study of that problem while I was civil governor of Formosa and I find that we can put dams here and there in the mountains and make reservoirs which will give us a constant fall all the year round sufficient to generate electricity for the road and at the same time not affect the irrigation of the country below.' Tell me something about the railroads,

your excellency." "When we took possession of the island we found a little road sixty-two miles long running from Kelung to Shinchiku. It was in bad condition and the During our conversation Baron Goto route selected was so inconvenient that

our original intention to take ten years "We call the island Taiwan. You see to build the road, but it has been done in

"What did the road cost

"What other improvements have you

"These mountainous regions are the "A great many. We are practically system established. There are several hundred miles of lines and the telephone calls run up into the millions a year. "How about your connections with way of Hongkong."

shipping and other transportation prob- "You will see that we have built a rail- "They are very good. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has three or four steamers steadily increasing and a large propor- to come. tion of the foreign goods comes from here. The imports of the island now amount to in the neighborhood of thirty million ven and the exports are considerab'y more than that. More than

"Is Formosa a rich island?" excellent soil and it produces large crops eventually wipe out the practice in Forof tea, rice, sugar and hemp. Almost mosa. This policy was largely originated anything that will grow in the Philippine by Baron Goto, who is noted as a physi-Islands will grow there. Sugar is provedan and as a sanitary scientist as well ing especially valuable. Some time ago as a statesman. Said he: the government imported seven Ameri- "I had had much to do with opium can mills to crush the cane and a num- patients prior to my going to Formosa, ber of new manufacturing firms have and I knew that it was a physical imbeen established. Sugar has been raised possibility to successfully prohibit the there for hundreds of years and it is opium smoking among those who had still the chief crop. The yield is now been addicted to the habit for years. Infrom twenty to forty thousand pounds deed, it is almost impossible to stop the

"As to rice, we are trying to improve was to have a registered list of those the product in quantity and quality. The addicted to the practice and to have a people are now raising two crops a year the governmen to them by li-



Baron Shimpei Goto.

high standing which it formerly held sent to America in 1867, when it was worth more than a dollar a pound. The here that the people known as the head Dr. Goto. "And what is more we are annual exports now amount to about 11,000,000 pounds, of which Oolong constitutes about one-third of the whole. understand the tea is very popular in America, and that its sale there might be still greatly increased."

"How about the camphor monopoly? I understand that Japan supplies the world with that drug.'

"That is true and it is also true that most of the supply comes from Formosa. Within the past year or so comphor forests have been discovered in China, and there is a prospect of competition from that country. At present we have a monopoly of the world's trade and the government has control of the manufacture and sale in order to protect the industry. When we took possession of the island we found the camphor business in a precarious state. No efforts were made to spare the trees and the crudest methods were employed in the manufacture. Now factories have been established in through Japanese ports. It used to go by

"How much camphor does the world use

"About 8,000,000 pounds. Our revenue a month via Moji. The passage takes from it amounts to in the neighborhood of about four days. There is a regular \$3,500,000 a year. We restrict the proservice of steamers around the coast of duction according to the demand and the island and regular connections with are thus enabled to keep up the prices. Fuchan, Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong. The camphor trees of Formosa are said As a result of the good steamship com- to cover an area of manysquare miles munication and our improvements in the and we probably have enough to supply island the commerce with Japan is all that the world will need for a century

The conversation here turned to the opium question. The Japanese do not one-half of the imports come from allow opium to be used anywhere except Japan and more than half of the ex- in Formosa. None is smoked in Japan proper and the authorities believe that "Yes," replied Baron Goto, "It has much they have adopted a policy which will

use of the drug even when the man himself is anxious to do so. The only way to handle the situation it seemed to me, in most parts of the island. We expect to censed officials. It is a crime to sell better the tea also and give back to it the opium to those who are not so registered

port or manufacture it. All this business is a government monopoly and infringements of the law subject one to a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen, or to imprisonment with hard labor up to five years. The government grants special licenses to habitual smokers, and any one who smokes without a license is liable to be imprisoned for as long as three years or fined up to 3,000 yen. As it is now, the government imports and manufactures all the opium used. The list of smokers is gradually decreasing by deaths, and in time we hope to entirely abolish the

"Do you think that China can abolish its opium evil by its recent prohibitory

"No. It is an impossibility. You can have no idea of the extent to which opium is used in some parts of China. When we took possession of Formosa there were eighty-nine native and foreign firms engaged in importing the drug! There were sixty or seventy different medicines containing opium which the people bought when the drug ran short and oplum was used by all classes. At first the officials favored the policy of prohibition, but I objected to that on the grounds that it would be injurious to the people to suddenly stop the smoking and that such a prohibition could not be enforced. The result was our present policy.

"Give me some idea of the Chinese of Formosa. What kind of people are they; and how big a proportion of the popula-

ninety thousand. "Have you many Japanese?"

"We have fifty thousand or so." "What are you doing to educate the

FORMOSA VALLEY, SHOWING TRACK WINDINGS.

They form the most of the inhabitants, to make the use of the Japanese language island is self-supporting. It is not only There are something like three millions of prevalent throughout the island. We paying all of its running expenses, but it them and only a few thousand savages. have a central language school at Taipeh has a surplus every year which we can The Chinese own all the cultivated lands. In order to teach Japanese to the natives devote to public improvement. We in-They populate both town and country and the native languages to the Japa- tend to develop the island as much as we and they are the real working part of the nese. This school has a normal branch can and to spend in Formosa the taxes Island. They are mostly farmers, over which is training Japanese teachers for collected there. In addition to what I in the American market. The chief va- two million of them being engaged in ag- the native primary schools. It has a tan- have mentioned we have already estabriety is known as Oolong. It was first riculture. There are about two hundred guage branch where students are trained lished a system of lighthouses about the thousand merchants and ninety thousand for the civil service. We have railway coasts, we have improved the principal fishermen. The laborers number some- and telegraph sections. We have also harbors, have dug sewers and canals in thing like three hundred thousand, and some schools for Japanese children and the chief cities and have established those engaged in manufacture about some for native girls. We have estab- eleven hospitals and schools for training lished primary schools for native children native physicians. The dredging of the all over the island and they are largely Kelung harbor alone cost one million dolattended.

Formosa? "We are establishing schools and trying ... "Not now," replied Baron Goto. "The materially improving under our manage-

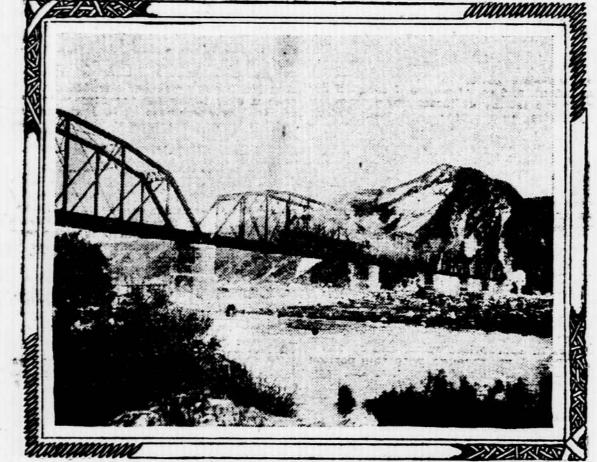
lars, and we have other works under way "Is Japan spending much money on and in contemplation which require large expenditures. Altogether the island is

> As I close this interview I see a statement in the Taiyo, a Japanese newspaper, made by Mr. Imai, one of the chief Formosan officials, concerning the head hunters. He says that the aborigines have about half the land and that they number one hundred thousand. There are nine tribes of them, divided up into thousands of clans or families, each of which is independent. The most vicious of the tribes is the Atayai. This tribe still practices head hunting. Its members sally forth upon the people of the lowlands whenever they can break through the lines and bring back a head or so.

> Mr. Imai says that they use the human head as a sacrificial offering at the time of sowing millet, and that in marriage the would-be bride seeks the man who has taken the most heads. Indeed, the possession of human heads means influence, wealth and authority for the owner. This man says that the savages do not like the Chinese, and that the head-hunting custom originated largely because the Chinese have overrun the island and taken the best lands. The savages were glad to see the Japanese come in, and some of the tribes are quite docile. Schools have been established among them and men from certain tribes have

> Altogether, it is doubtful whether Japan has lost more men in handling her savages than we have lost with ours at the Philippines. Since 1896 there have been fourteen big fights and several thousand skirmishes. In these 282 Japanese and about 3,000 friendly Formosans have been killed, while about \$2,000,000 has been spent in defending the boundary line. This line runs along the third mountain range, and there are five or six men in each guardhouse. The houses were formerly roofed with thatch, but the savages set them on fire with burning arrows. and they are now covered with sod. The aborigines have firearms and are excellent shots. They are becoming more and more quiet, and it is believed that they will eventually be civilized.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

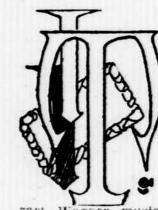


ONE OF THE NEW FORMOSA RAILWAY BRIDGES.

TUNNEL ON FORMOSA'S TRUNK LINE.



RICHARD STRAUSS, COMPOSER OF THE SEN-SATIONAL "SALOME" AND "ELECTRA," REP-RESENTS A NEW IDEA IN MUSIC—NO STARVING GENIUS IN THE GARRET FOR HIM-HE IS AS GREAT A BUSINESS MAN AS HE IS MUSICIAN— HE GETS ROYALTIES TO THE EXTENT OF \$25,000 A YEAR FROM "SALOME," AND IT IS SAID THAT "ELECTRA" WILL GO FURTHER IN PROFIT YIELDING.



has abolished it.

Richard Strauss Europe. The noted com-Beethoven, Mo-

zart, Wagner, musicians ancient or modnized traits of musical genius and busi-



orches ra. "Salome" first conquered Eu- houses to get "Electra" for the season sale all the year round. The bargain works, a greater sum than Beethoven mit "Salome" to be doubled up with any- in married life?"

HE day for the rope, and now, in spite of the opposition starving musical of those who hated its prurient plot, it has swept in victory across the United genlus is over. States. "Electra" is chaining musical

poser of "Salome," And the result is that the composer is 'Electra and other on the way to be the richest man who sensational works ever gained his wealth by giving the is setting the world world its musical art.

Mr. Strauss has no false ideas on the subject of art and business. In his shrewd mind there is nothing about them that cannot be united. He is willing to marvelous German, who combines in his give to the world the profoundest inown personality the curiously antagogolden note to be paid for at the highest

> His contracts are so well made that no matter what the receipts from the productions of his works may be, one thire is ever certain that Strauss himself will net fail to profit richly. His leading works, excluding the 'wo latest 'sensations, "Salome" and "Elecra." are already big sources of revenue He has made from "Fuersnot" and the "Sinfon'a Domestica" more money than Beethoven ever made from all his symphonies, the grandest known specimens of oure music.

> But what these works have vielded is only a dron in the bucket compared to what is assured from the two sangtional operas that are now commanding such close attention in the capitals of the old and the new world.

> In the first year of "Salome's" introduction to the stage Strauss only got from it in royalties about \$7,500. A number of far-sighted managers saw that the work was destined to make its way and that eventually it would be a source of big revenue. Offers were made to Strauss to purchase it outright, and in days of old this would have been accomplished, for the composer-businessman had not then developed.

still greater rewards to be made by wait- ances. ing, and the wisdom of his decision is shown in the fact that this year's roy-

every opera house in Europe, for the year, and the sum in the natural course world the public is erazy to hear everything from of events is likely to grow till it gets to the maker of works that have delighted tain is not raised till 9 o'clock. Many band threatened to leave her.

"I cracked the maker of works that have delighted tain is not raised till 9 o'clock. Many band threatened to leave her.

"I cracked tain is not raised till 9 o'clock. Threatens to leave you, eh?" said the a luncheon.

"Threatens to leave you, eh?" said the a luncheon. Mme. Strauss, the Composer's Wife. the muse of the most noted of living the \$50,000-a-year mark. masters of the orchestra.



COMPOSER STRAUSS AND HIS SON AT PLAY.

of 1910 was so keen that Oscar Hammer- that the composer has made with his But \$100,000 outright didn't appeal to stein paid \$5,000 as a preliminary guar- publishers assures him a big proportion Strauss. He decided that there were antee for a season of thirty perform- of the return from these compositions.

alties on "Salome" will net him \$25,000. It is a reasonable expectation that other \$5,000 per year. and the sum is certain to grow for not from the first season "Electra" will proless than five years more

The concert tours of Strauss have also As is well known, "Salome" is very "I found a new proof this morning. "And your cheese itself—I mean your the kind with mold." "Electra" has been snapped up by duce for Strauss not less than \$30,000 per netted him big returns, for all over the short. It takes only an hour and forty- I was in a police court. A woman com- more expensive cheese, the kind with mold every opera house in Europe, for the year, and the sum in the natural course world the public of music is eager to see five minutes in the telling, and the cur- plained to the magistrate that her hus- in it-it isn't very-

world today concedes him to be the great- In New York the contention between The songs of Strauss are also a big that Richard Strauss in one year makes case with other short works. est living master of the resources of an the Manhattan and Metropolitan opera source of profit, and they have a big a hundred thousand dollars from his The truth is that Strauss will not per- you know that's an everyday occurrence

Moreover; the composer is also con-House, in the capacity of general musical director, for which he receives an-

perhaps got from his entire musical life. Starving in a garret may have been all right a century age but Richard Strauss is teaching the world that even in art the world's business sense moves One of the earliest practical ideas to the credit of Strauss was his effort to assure himself of a revalty on every one

of his songs that is sung in public. He went at the idea with such skill, that he succeeded in putting it through in Europe. Then the United States became a problem to him. He had many admirers in the new world. It was known as the land of dollars. Singers came to this country to reap the great financial returns that were not possible to them in the old world. Why should the composer be less eager to get a just return for the product of his brain, particularly as the composer is the real creator and the singer only an exponent of another's idea?

He fixed the amount at \$5; and has actually succeeded in inducing some managers to consent, for those who want his friendship for other kinds of compositions can naturally not afford to quarrel with him in the matter of songs.

der of all who came in contact with him. royalties. to these, reasoning very properly that in would be left on the evening's perform- ble fund for Richard Strauss. all other lines a man is given credit for the acumen that enables him to prothe world, and helps to make it better," should not have the right to a proper financial reward for his genius without being assailed because he strives to protect himself.

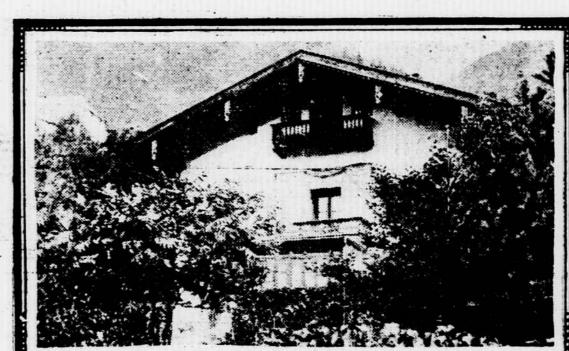
Mme. Anne de Strauss, the wife of the composer, sang his songs during his visit to the United States. She has a thin, her for his exponent, and charges just as high a rate for her services as might be don Truth that in the marriage market banquet said of charity: exacted for a great prima donna. And not American men were at a discount. only does he do that in this country; he "It is true," said Mr. Schwab. "that a the meaning of charity as the master misis equally successful in following the good many of our heiresses marry for- interpreted the scriptural text.

only demands a salary for her and for men; they marry them as titles. himself as conductor, but he also insists on the royalty, so that it can easily be me:

* *

the fame of Strauss cannot save his wife this case to read only the title." from coming into some sharp criticism for her very mediocre talents. It is a frequent experience for the same critics who extol the songs of the composer to deal most harshly with the manner of their UPTON SINCLAIR was discussing his a dinner in Washington. rendition by his wife.

But the combination is so advantageous marriage in 10,000 was happy. and stands pat.



THE COMPOSER'S CHARMING VILLA IN THE ALPS.

On his first trip to the United States the thing but one of his other operas, his ante for any one else, therefore "Sabusiness keenness of Strauss was the won- plan being that he could thus reap two lone" goes alone. But this much is certain, a time will It made him some enemies, of course, but But if two royalties of the kind he not ever come when music lovers will be the composer pays not the least attention wants were to be paid him not much asked to assist in subscribing a charita-

tect-his own interests. Strauss declares himself unable to see why the creator of music, something that gives pleasure to Anecdofes Concerning Well-Known People.

THE ATTRACTIVE TITLE.

figured that there is little wasted in this Oshkosh heiress, doesn't find out the true cloak also. Today, having caught the character of that wicked Prince Cham- hostler stealing my potatoes, I have givpignon she's gone and go: engaged to. en-him the sack. Sally used to read a man like a book. · It is a somewhat curious fact that even "'Maybe,' said I. 'she's satisfied in

A BLACK VIEW.

nected with the Berlin Royal Opera financially that Strauss swallows his "It's true," he said. "Look about you. I decidedly dislike, I dislike, for instance, pride over the way the songs are sung. You'll find proofs of its truth on every 'hung' game-game kept till it smells like hand.

A WRONG READING.

vinegary voice, and she made very little impression, yet Strauss insists on having her for his exponent, and charges just as C New York, denied the claim of Lon-

"Too many of us, perhaps, misinterpret In having his wife for soloist he not eigners, but they don't marry them as . This master; a pillar of the western

"Once, in Monte Carlo, a lady said to church, entered in his journal: "The scripture ordains that 'if a man

THE LIVELY CHEESES.

TTUSSEIN KIAZIM BEY, the new Turk-Fi isli ambassador, discussed cooking at

recent statement that hardly one "Your cooking is better than ours," he said. "Still there are some things in it cheese.

"I cracked a joke about your cheese at

From all sources it is a fair estimate opera was not given with it, as is the magistrate. And he leaned back in his "Do you prefer with the apple ple chair and gave a loud laugh. 'Well, don't Requefort or limburger?" said my host. "Let them race aeross the table to me, and I'll take the winner, said L."